

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDEH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA;

Received up to 24th March, 1889.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 19th March, refers to the rumours spread by the Russian newspapers as to Abdur Rahman Khan's alleged intention to invade Bukhara, and observes that the British Government should not trust the Afghans. Although the Amír has not yet done anything which may justify Government in doubting his friendship, his subjects dislike him on account of his making friends with Englishmen, and have made attempts to kill him. The Afghans are a very faithless people and should never be trusted. As soon as the Russians advance on Herat, the Government of India should occupy Kandahar, without paying any attention to the protests of the Amír. In fact, the Government should always keep a large army on the frontier for the purpose.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st March, contains a cartoon in which India is represented as a Brahmini bull lying on a board, called Taxation, with its legs bound; Parliament as a European with a coronet on, torturing the bull with the sword of Indifference, and Education as two peacocks, which are considered

sacred by Hindus, as lying prostrate on the floor at the feet of the European. Britannia stands close by and looks on quietly.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th, 21st and 22nd March, refers to the statements of the *Pioneer* regarding the alleged Kashmir letters, and to the contradiction of those statements by Díwan Lachman Das, Mr. J. A. Sinclair and the *Civil and Military Gazette*; and observes that it is impossible that Maharája Pratap Singh should have intended to poison Mr. Plowden, the late Resident of Kashmir. Even had he harboured such an intention in his mind, he would never have committed himself to writing; nor would he have made over such letters, had there been any, to Díwan Lachman Das, with whom he was never on very friendly terms. All unprejudiced men are inclined to consider the Kashmir letters forgeries. The Maharája is not so great a fool as the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers of that class represent him to be. He has sufficient sense in him to know that he would court his ruin by incurring the displeasure of the British Government. If the British Government were displeased with him, it would annex his state to its territories. If it refrained from annexation, his state would soon be destroyed by the Tibetans and the Afghans. He appreciates the advantages of British alliance and protection, and assisted the Hazara Field Force with men and money. He is really not so firm as a ruler should be. Taking advantage of this shortcoming in his character, the British Residents have been busy encouraging intrigues in the state, since his accession to the throne, with a view to bringing him into trouble and paving the way for the establishment of a Civilian Government in the Happy Valley. The charges brought against the Maharája of Kashmir being as serious as those brought against the late Gaikwar of Baroda, a thorough public inquiry should be made into them. If the Maharája be found guilty after a fair public trial, adequate punishment should be inflicted on him. Natives are as anxious as Anglo-Indians for progress in native states, but the former are in favour of the maintenance of native rule, whereas the

latter desire the establishment of British rule there. Since the time of Warren Hastings, Government has repeatedly disavowed its desire for territorial aggrandisement, but still it has been annexing province after province. The mutiny of 1857 was chiefly due to the discontent created in the minds of the native princes and the people by the annexation of the Panjáb and Oudh. Since the occurrence of that catastrophe Government has not been so anxious to make annexations as before. The old annexation policy is equally condemned by natives and right-thinking Englishmen, as will be perceived from the late Major Evans Bell's book. Lord Dufferin revived that policy by the annexation of Burma, which was effected to open a new market for English traders, and not to protect this country from external foes, as was alleged by Government at the time. The conquest of Burma has rendered the relations between the Government of India on the one side and the Governments of China and Tibet on the other unsatisfactory, and has already involved an expenditure of several millions sterling to the Indian treasury. When Government desires to take possession of a native state, it exaggerates the faults of its ruler and even fabricates false charges against him. But such a policy is very reprehensible. It would be much better if Government acted in a straightforward manner. It should not fumble about for an excuse, but should openly call upon the prince to make over his state to it. If he complies, well and good: otherwise his state may be forcibly taken possession of. Englishmen have long been anxious for the annexation of Kashmír, because it has an excellent climate and because it is one of the gates on the frontier through which the Russians may attempt to enter this country. Kashmír is, no doubt, a place of great strategic importance for the defence of this country, and its annexation would be advisable if it were in the possession of a hostile prince. But as it is already under the protection of the Government of India, the dethronement of the Maharája would be unjust and foolish. The late Maharája, Ranbír Singh, was charged by Anglo-Indian newspapers with carrying on correspondence with Russian officials. But he was an able and intelligent man, and therefore the Anglo-

Indian newspapers could do him no harm by spreading such false rumours. They have made frequent attacks on the present Mahārāja since his accession, in order to bring him into trouble. His Highness consented to the permanent location of a Resident in his state, and appoints his officials in consultation with the Government of India, with a view to removing all suspicion from the mind of the Government; but the Government does not still appear to trust him. The *Pioneer* abuses His Highness and urges the withdrawal of all powers from him. The *Civil and Military Gazette* contradicts the charges brought against the Mahārāja, but it is at one with the Allahabad journal in recommending the withdrawal of powers. Not long ago it itself praised him for his good administration of the state. It is rumoured that great pressure was brought to bear upon him to admit that the criminating letters had been written by him, but he firmly refused to do so. The *Lahore Tribune* states that Colonel Nisbet, the Resident, has induced His Highness, under threat of dethronement, to entrust the entire administration of the state for five years to a Council of Regency, which should contain at least one European. If Government has good reason to suspect His Highness to be the author of the letters, it should make a thorough inquiry into the matter. If it desires to occupy Kashmír, it had better tell the Mahārāja so, and he will, *volens volens*, comply with its wishes. If its object is only to improve the administration, it should advise His Highness to introduce constitutional government into his state, as the Mahārāja of Travancore has done.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 18th March, refers to the charges brought against the

The same.

Mahārāja of Kashmír by the *Pioneer*, as to his corresponding with the Russians and his intention to poison Mr. Plowden; and observes that the spread of such false rumours is calculated to have an evil effect on the minds of the native princes and the people. The *Najm* is inclined to fancy that the criminating letters are forgeries, and agrees with the Under-Secretary of State in thinking that no great importance should be attached to them. At all events, Government should not do anything in a hurry.

but should make a thorough inquiry into the matter. The Russians, who base their hopes of success in their designs against this country, even on the occurrence of petty Muharram riots, are sure to watch with keen interest the proceedings of the British Government in a matter affecting the loyalty of all feudatory India. Kashmir assisted the British Government in the Panjáb war and remained loyal during the mutiny. It is impossible that the state should now foolishly attempt to injure British rule, when that rule has been very firmly established in the country.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, is glad to notice that Captain J. B. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary, has been appointed guardian to the young Nawáb of Rampur, and that Nawáb Safdar Ali Khan has been made President of the Council of Regency. Both the selections are excellent in every way.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st March, observes that it more than once drew attention to the importance of Kashmir as a frontier state, and suggested that the Government of India should show special marks of favour to that state, in order that it might give help in the event of a war with Russia. But very bad rumours have lately been current regarding it. The *Pioneer* states that Colonel Nisbet has come in possession of certain letters which show that the Maharája attempted to poison the late Resident. The *Mihir* will comment on the letters in a future issue, but desires to draw the attention of the Maharája at present to another complaint. Many newspapers complain that there is great delay in the payment of the salaries of the state officials: it is alleged that sometimes there is no distribution of pay for three years, and the payments are generally made in kind, the grain supplied being rotten. The officials are consequently obliged to extort bribes from the people, in order to support themselves and their families.

Circulation,
300 copies.

lies. If the above complaints are true, they reflect great discredit on the Kashmír darbár, and should be at once removed.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, complains that there is great maladministration in Barwani, a native state in Central India. The state officials oppress the people, while the Chief is weak and careless; and consequently persons have begun to emigrate from the state. If the Chief does not improve the administration, the Government of India will be obliged to interfere.

Alleged existence of maladministration in Barwani, Central India.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, regrets to say that the letter of the Settlement Commissioner of the Central Provinces, dated 8th idem, published in the *Pioneer* of the 14th idem, is quite unintelligible. The proprietor of the *Akhbár* offers a reward of Rs. 10 for a vernacular translation of the letter, and pities the landlords in the Central Provinces on whom the revenue demand will be assessed in accordance with the rules embodied in the letter. Referring to the rules issued by the Board of Revenue, with the sanction of the Local Government, regarding the revision of settlement in the Gorakhpur and the Basti districts, the *Akhbár* observes that in future there will be no need for settlement operations in the North-Western Provinces, which are generally regarded as a great misfortune. If the Collectors keep an abstract of the rent-rolls for every year, and check the rolls during their winter tours, they will have no difficulty in revising the revenue assessments at the expiration of the existing settlement. Even the landlords will be able to find out for themselves what increase will be made in their revenue assessments at the revision of settlement. The *Akhbár* asks the landlords in Oudh, the Panjáb, and the Central Provinces to move Government to extend the operation of the settlement rules for the North-Western Provinces to their provinces, and advises the landlords of all the other districts in the North-Western Provinces to follow the example of the landlords of Gorakhpur and Basti, and forward addresses to Sir Auckland Colvin, through the Commissioners of their Divisions,

Settlement rules for the Gorakhpur and Basti districts.

thanking His Honor for the excellent settlement rules above referred to. The *Akhbár* prays for His Honor's long life and prosperity, and republishes from the *Riázu-l-Akhbár* of Gorakhpur an Urdu translation of the address presented by the landlords of Gorakhpur and Basti to the Commissioner of Benares on the 13th March, and the substance of the Commissioner's reply to it.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 18th March, condemns the migration of officials to the hills during the hot weather; refers to the committee appointed in 1879 to consider the hill question; finds fault with Lord Dufferin for building a Government house at Simla at a large cost; draws attention to the high salaries which have to be paid to clerks and officials at Simla; and observes that the rich European merchants of Calcutta do not find it necessary to betake themselves to the hills during the hot weather. The state of the Indian treasury will not be improved until such useless expenditure is put a stop to. The dismissal of some low-paid clerks can effect no great saving. It is to be hoped that the present Viceroy will give the subject his best attention.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nímroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st March, writing from Jallandar in the Panjáb, states that when a young cultivator was rejoicing over his standing crops and taking his meal in the company of his wife and children, under the shade of a tree, two European soldiers suddenly entered his land in search of game and began to trample on his crops. He went up to them and with folded hands begged them not to trample on the crops. Far from complying with his reasonable request, one of them at once shot him dead. The writer describes the lamentations of the wife and children of the deceased over his corpse; states that peasants are the most loyal of the subjects of Her Majesty; they supply recruits for the army, contribute a large portion of the Imperial revenues, and submit without demur to compulsory labour exacted from them by Government officials. The writer expresses surprise that Government allows European

Circulation,
300 copies.

Alleged killing of a cultivator by a European soldier in Jallandar.

soldiers to kill natives with impunity, and urges that steps should be taken to prevent the occurrence of such unfortunate incidents.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st March, is sorry to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor's Oudh tour, which is just over, is to be shortly followed by the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow. The talúkdárs, who lately had to spend a great deal of money in showing hospitality to His Honor and in celebrating the Holi festival, will now have to give a suitable reception to His Excellency as best they can. It is rumoured that, on the occasion of his visit, the Viceroy will decide the High Court question. It would be well if the Allahabad High Court were transferred to Lucknow. The transfer would lead to an improvement in the condition of the latter city.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálikankar), of the 21st March, referring to Captain Hearsey's complaint as to his alleged ill-treatment by Dr. Hall, the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Naini, observes that Dr. Hall's reprehensible conduct has greatly lowered him in the eyes of the public, and that Captain Hearsey deserves praise for his forbearance.

Circulation,
491 copies.

The *Rájputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 18th March, on the authority of its local correspondent, complains that since the appointment of Maulvi Muhammad Nizamuddin Hasan Ahmad, in place of Pandit Bhág Rám, Rai Bahadur, who has gone to Kashmír, the institution of civil suits in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner has largely fallen off. It would seem that only about 45 suits were instituted during the last month, while in the time of the Pandit the average number of suits instituted at this time of the year amounted to over 400 a month. The *Gazette* ascribes the diminution of suits to the delay and inconvenience caused to suitors by the frequent return of plaints by the court for correction, and other such causes; and observes that it has greatly reduced the income of petition-writers and pleaders, and will also affect the revenue derived from court fees.

LEGISLATION.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 19th March, publishes an article communicated by Ki-
 Patwári Cess Bill. shan Sahae, a talúkdár in the Fateh-

Circulation,
 690 copies.

pur district, and President of the Fatehpur Municipal Board, who observes that by the Patwári Cess Bill a patwári cess will again be levied from the landlords at the rate of 4 and 3 per cent. of revenue assessments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively. There is no other class of people in the North-Western Provinces which contributes so largely to the Government revenues as the landlords. The revenue demand has been fixed at 50 per cent. of the rent-roll, but the landlords have to pay 12 per cent. on account of cesses over and above the revenue. In this way they receive only 44 per cent. of the rent-roll. Their share will be reduced to 43 per cent. by the introduction of the new patwári cess. Again, it should be observed that about 5 per cent. of the rent is irrecoverable every year, and an equal proportion is the cost of the collection of rent. The landlords have also to pay the court-fee and the excise tax. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the revenue demand varies from 50 to 60 per cent. of the rent-roll. Hence it is very inadvisable to saddle the landlords with a new tax. If the state of the Imperial treasury renders the revival of the patwári cess necessary, the cess should be levied from the cultivators, who have to pay no tax to Government. In the N.-W. Provinces the condition of the landlords, as a rule, is worse than that of the cultivators. The income of hardly 10 per cent. of the former exceeds Rs. 100 a year. Owing to their ignorance, they are unable to introduce any improvements in their estates, which are gradually passing into the hands of money-lenders. The Honorable Mr. Quinton declared in his speech in the Viceroy's Legislative Council that the payment of the salaries of patwáris from the Imperial treasury was unjustifiable, inasmuch as patwáris were employed for the special benefit of landlords and cultivators. If such an objection justifies the discontinuance of the payment of the cost of the patwári establishment from the Imperial treasury, the levy of the 12 per cent. cess from the landlords to meet the cost of

schools, roads, dispensaries, &c., by which all classes of the community profit, is unfair and unjust.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
75 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 18th March, gives an account of the quarrel between the second master and the Persian teacher of the High School, Moradabad. Mahmud Ali, the head Persian teacher of the Moradabad High School, which has ended in the latter's transfer to the Cawnpore High School, at his own request. The writer's version is in favour of the Maulvi and lays the blame on the second master. The Maulvi left for Cawnpore on the 14th March. His friends and about 100 pupils of the school went to the railway station to see him off, and presented him with an address on the occasion, which greatly affected them and moved them to tears. The second master is highly displeased with the boys who went to the railway station to see their popular teacher off, and is getting them fined or their names struck off the rolls, on one pretext or another. It is to be hoped that the Director of Public Instruction and the Collector of Moradabad will interfere and put a stop to the high-handed proceedings of the second master, otherwise the cause of education in Moradabad will greatly suffer.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, complains that the postal officials are the hardest worked but the worst paid Government servants.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation
150 copies.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 17th March, complains that there is an old dry well near Shekh Alau-l-din's tomb in Moradabad, and that some seven or eight men commit suicide every year by throwing themselves into it. Lately a sweeper committed suicide in that way. The editor has more than once urged in vain upon the Magistrate and the Municipal Secretary the necessity for filling up the well, but hopes that the Municipal Board will now at once carry out his proposal.

The *Rájputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 18th March, calls Quarrel between the *Rájputana Gazette* and a correspondent. a man names who, it is alleged, sent an anonymous letter to the editor, fearfully abusing him for not publishing his communication.

Circulation,
491 copies.

The *Bráhmaṇ* (Cawnpore), for March, urges upon the Hindus and Musalmáns of Cawnpore the importance of establishing an orphanage for the support of poor Hindu and Muhammadan orphans; and tells them that they are sure to receive aid from Government, which already assists Christian orphanages, and also those established by Hindus and Musalmans at other places. A large portion of the cost of the Cawnpore Zila School is paid from the income derived from the late Pandit Amar Nath's charitable endowment. Efforts should be made to obtain a grant from that endowment for the suggested orphanage, which may be called the Amar Nath Orphanage.

Circulation,
145 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st March, in a facetious article, giving an account of Sir Asman Jah's visit to Lucknow. Sir Asman Jah's visit to Lucknow, observes that few princes and noblemen of Lucknow received him at the railway station or attended the garden party held at Husainabad in his honor, as invitations had been issued by Munshi Nawal Kishor, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*. The *Punch* also publishes some verses in which it ridicules Sir Asman Jah's staff and attendants, and styles the Munshi a Bania owl, the Munshi being a member of the Bania community. (Several other newspapers of Lucknow give accounts of Sir Asman Jah's visit.)

Circulation,
425 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF REPORT.	CIRCULATION.
						1889.	1889.	
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussin	Mar. 14th	Mar. 23rd	232 copies.
2	Amir-ul-Akhbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 16th	120 "
3	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Maqarrab Husain Khan.	" 19th	" 22nd	63 "
4	Akhbar-i-Chunar	Chunar	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	" "	" "	160 "
5	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" "	" "	200 "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Rai	" "	" "	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
7	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	18th	20th	85 copies.
8	Amir-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	16th	" "	300 "
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" "	" "	123 "
10	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	22nd	23rd	250 "
11	Bhadrat Jivan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varmá,	18th	20th	1,500 "
12	Bráhma	Cawnpore	"	Monthly	Partap Narayan	For March	21st	145 "
13	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	Mar. 16th	20th	225 "
14	Chiragh-i-Aman	Agra	"	"	Bazá Ali	8th & 16th,	24th	150 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	18th	20th	447 "
16	Hindustán	Kálikankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 17th to 23rd,	18th to 24th,	240 "
17	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 18th	18th	100 "
18	Jalwa-i-Ezadi	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	" 17th	20th	125 "
19	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" "	24th	150 "

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Author	Date	Copies
20	Kāśīnāth	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Muhammad Yaqub...	18th	250
21	Kāśīnāth Nigamomāya,	"	"	Weekly	Debi Prasad	" For March	192
22	Kāśīnāth-i-Afāq	Pilibhit	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	Mar. 14th	200
23	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad	20th	150
24	Mahr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	"	Karimu-l-lah	21st	300
25	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	18th	175
26	Najmu-l-Hind	"	"	"	Avtar Krishn	"	250
27	Najmu-l-Hind	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	"	75
28	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan Lal...	16th	45
29	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Ishāq	19th	50
30	Nasim Akhbar	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Dwarkā Prasad	20th	300
31	Nisamu-l-Mulk	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Fahimu-l-din	17th	100
32	Nura-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	23rd	279
33	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	M a r ā t h i	"	Wasudeva Bhaskar..	20th	418
34	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	English, Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	19th to 23rd	690 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
35	Oudh Punch	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	21st	425 copies.
36	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	18th	400
37	Rafia-i-Akhbar	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	"	250
38	Rahbar	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishun	16th	75
39	Rahmund-i-Chungi	Agra	"	Monthly	Khair-ul-lah Khan...	For March	50
40	Rajputana Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi...	Weekly	Murad Ali	Mar. 18th	491
41	Rajn Prakash	Ratlam	Urdu	"	"	14th	100
42	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	17th	150
43	Rozdnam	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	18th, 19th & 20th.	250
44	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakhar	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	18th	110
45	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	M a r ā t h i	"	Lakshman Anant	20th	250
46	Surma-i-Rozgar	Agra	Hindi, Urdu	"	Prayagi. Ikram Husain	16th	300

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
47	Taksh	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	Weekly	... Muzaffar Ali Khan ...	1889. Mar. 19th	1889. Mar. 21st	60 copies.
48	Tamannāi	... Lucknow ...	"	"	... Pūran Chand ...	1889. " 16th	1889. " 24th	130 "
49	Taksh-i-Hind	... Bijnor ...	"	"	... Jai Raj Singh ...	1889. " 11th	1889. " 21st	200 "
50	Taksh-i-Hind	... Meerut ...	"	"	... Sajjad Husain ...	1889. " 16th	1889. " 19th	325 "
51	Zarfa-i-Hind	... " ...	"	"	... Sabit Ali ...	1889. " "	1889. " 21st	112 "

LUCKNOW,

The 29th March, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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